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READINGS IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY. By L. C. Marshall. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1918. Pp. xxiv, 1082. Price, \$3.50.

READINGS IN THE ECONOMICS OF WAR. By J. M. Clark, W. H. Hamilton, H. G. Moulton. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1918. Pp. xxxi, 676. Price, \$3.00.

Marshall's "Readings in Industrial Society" is a comprehensive synopsis of the whole structure of modern industrial society. In an introductory section, over two hundred pages long, the author has endeavored to whet the reader's power of observation of the industrial circumstances of his own time first by contrasting modern society with various obsolete and hypothetical societies and then by sketching with some detail the development of the machine economy out of the manorial household economy of the mediæval period. The description of industrial society is organized around a dozen "outstanding features" of the economic order. Thus the book does not follow the conventional division of economics into production, distribution, value, money and banking, public finance, etc.,—but this is only to say that it is exactly what it purports to be.

Although many of the selections are adapted from books and articles which would puzzle a beginner, the book is intended for the elementary student and the general reader. Mr. Marshall himself uses it as the text of a large elementary course open to freshmen. Its power to hold the interest and strain the attention of the matured reader, however, argues that there is very much more in it than can be exhausted by a freshman in one reading. Apparently the author believes that it is better to expose the novice to the unmitigated truth even at the risk of baffling him with its complexity, than to nurse him along with saccharine simplifications.

The war from which we are just emerging has absorbed so completely the economic resources of the belligerent nations as to produce a new type of social organization—the war economy. "Readings in the Economics of War" is a systematic attempt to describe this modern phenomenon. Beginning with the economic background of the causes of war, its authors proceed to the economic character of modern warfare, the economic bases of military strength and efficiency, the social problems involved in the financing of war and in the regulation of prices and labor, and finally to the economic lessons of war and reconstruction. The

book concludes, very properly, with President Wilson's now famous fourteen points.

The appearance of two such books as these ought to provoke the philosopher to great searchings of heart; for they give evidence of a progressive movement in economics upon which no one can look with unconcern. The study of economics has meant pretty universally, in the past, the study of the literature of economics. Text-books have been simplifications of treatises. Yet here we have two books, intended for the elementary student, which attempt to introduce him not to other books, but to the world of here and now as it is described by those who live in it. The unavoidable inference is that the leaders of the movement away from the text-book believe that by the time a set of issues has been discussed in occasional contemporary literature, digested in a treatise, and then reduced to a text, they are dead issues.

The study of philosophy is practically everywhere the study of the literature of philosophy, at the present time. Is it accordingly the study of dead issues? Are the problems with which the students of philosophy occupy themselves problems which the world seriously needs to solve? Men of the world answer this question unanimously, and lately the most worldly of modern schools of philosophy has been concurring in their judgment. If someone should set to work to compile a book organized about the philosophical problems of to-day by collecting a series of short extracts from the non-professional literature of philosophy, to what extent would that book turn out to be a departure from academic convention? One hesitates to say.

At all events this rash adventurer would find a wealth of material in these two books. No student of ethics can help recognizing his own unfinished task in nearly every chapter of "Industrial Society," and "The Economics of War." Nor can he be ignorant of the fact that most of the material contained in these volumes is the raw material of his profession.

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MYSTICISM AND LOGIC, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Bertrand Russell. London and New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1918. Pp. viii, 234. Price 7s. 6d. net.

These reprints of ten of Mr. Russell's papers, to which are added a few notes written in 1917, are, in part, welcome. Those